tion. They sought to reach not scholars only, or lettered persons, but all peoples who shared in the general eniture, and all classes of people, with the writings upon which their souls were engaged, and in which they felt themselves moved and helped of the Divine The preference of St. Paul was shared by all; it was his preference when dictating or tracing the large and clear characters, as well as when preaching: "I had rather speak five words with my understanding that by my voice I might teach others also, than 10,000 words in an unknown tongue." And it was by these Scriptures, in the language wortch then had chief currency in the world, and in which the Roman law itself was subs-quently written, that the knowledge of Him, in whom are the light and hope of the world, was generally dispersed.

Yet, again, as subsequent need arose, that the tures be put into other languages, to reach more directly remoter peoples, this was done withou opposition, with encouragement, indeed, of church authorities. So cause the early Letin versions, for use in North Africa and it Italy, to the second century. So came the later translation of Jerome, from the originals which afterward became practically the Biolo of Western Christenion. The Syriac version, which before the end of the second century carried the Scriptures to the Euphrates, followed by other in the same tongue, the Thebaic and Mempaitte, which made them equally at home on the Nile, the Athlopic of the fourth century, the Gothic of the same time, made by Nepailas, the Armenian of the fifth century, the Arabic, Porsian, and all the others, to the Sciavonte of the ninth century, roven the same impulse of wisdom and zeal, as all are designed to bring the quickening word of God into contact with those to whom the H-brew and the Greek were not familiar. Certainly, for centuries after the Ascension. it would have seemed no less absurd to restrain the Scriptures to languages not understood by the people than it would have been on the crest of Olivet to have thrust veils beneath the cloud which received the Lord, and to leave the disciples uncertain of His glory. The latest and flercest Reman persecution under Galerius and Diocietian aimed especially to destroy the Caurch by descroying its sacred and life-giving books.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ACCOMPLISHED. Perhaps nothing else more signally shows the novel and alien character of the power which, in subsequent centuries, graw up to Christendow, than does the fact that it wholly departed from these primitive traditions. and wrought against them of settled purpose, with restless energy, by an instinct of its nature. I need not repeat the story of its rise, except to remind you how its portcutous physical development ailed itself naturally with a doctrine and a temper appropriate to itself. The primitive popular church organization, whose picture is meffaceably preserved on immortal records, gave place by degrees to the spiendid and vast imperial aystem, enthroped in the capital which still faccinates the fancy and awes the imagination of the cultivated world, baving prelates for its princes, and extending its away more widely over Europe than had the Empire which it followed and surpassed. It was by no means wholly for evil. Undoubtedly, certain needs of the time found in it their desired supply, and important benefits to mediaval society are fairly ascribed to it. It held the tamultuous populations of Europe to some degree of civilized order, amid stupendons changes and strifes, the fall of the Empire, the inroad of barbar'aus from wood and waste, the utter reaking up of the ancient governing order of things. When the sovereignty of Force threatened to become is of the planet, it asserted the supremacy of the Spiritual order over the Secular, in the Divine adjustments. It built monasteries for those who sought in them seclusion and society, with industry, study and the worship of God. It defended these monasterers by sanctions of religion which even breasts that wore mail and bands that held lances had to regard. It preserved in their libraries the scattered remains of the classical literature, as well as the Scriptures, and by the labor of its monks it multiplied copies of what thus was preserved, and transmitted them to our own time. It built cathedrals and abbey-churches, vast poems to stone, which still retain the admiration of Christendom, by their melodious and consecrated beauty. It established universities for the teaching of its doctrines, but with an inevitably wider effect on the culture of manifind. It processmed the "trees of God," to mitigate and restrain when it might not prohibit the savage and sanguinary combats u. It smote the bonds of human slavery from multitudes of victims, and honorably refused to recognize distinctions of bond or free among its officers. It made the stoutest baron tremble, in the eestasy of his pas sion, before the invincible energy of the curse with which t could biast his cruelty or his lust. Sometimes, indeed, upon kings themselves, when their tyrachy was mes

them in enforced and reluctant submission. Surely it was something to have people thus taught princes, a right more imperative, a tribunal more angust; and I cannot but think it beyond dispute that a power was exerted from the banks of the directions, between the fitth and fourteenth centuries, to restrain some of the most marign evils, and encourage some of the germs of good, in that fateful and perilous time. It taught the nations an obscure rule of Christian comity, and prepared the way for international law. while the outranging missions of Europe for the con-quest of the heathenism which still girl it about took steadiness, arder and a regulating order from this vast oburch authority, and smote with more effective impact the ring of darkness.

it laid a hand far heavier than theirs, and held

The whole eystem which thus took the place in Europe of the earlier, simpler Christian economy, and whose existence was for many generations the sovereign fact in the history of the continent, appears now an anachronism, as truly as tournaments, icutal keepsor from beliefs. The terribic crozier, before which baton and lance went down in fear, has no more place for such use in our times than has scale armor or the Genoese cross-bow. But then it had a geat purpose to serve; and one who discerus the salutary ends which the Church, as imperially organized, accomplished, may admire anew the patience and the wisdom whose silent grasp no power escapes, and which even man's wrath at last must praise.

THE EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

But now it is obvious that with this system of organization and grown up one of doctrine and of worship, and had here developed spiritual tendencies who-e effects were widely and dangerously evil, against which Christians had vehemently to revel to maintain or regain the Gospel of Carist, and here the Scriptures met their sutagonist. The solding setting apart of men to offices of persoa

nent prerogative and control in a vast, aucient and dominating hierarchy, almost inevitably induced the assumption that the Church was in them, as Louis the assumption that the Church was in them, as Louis of France deciared binaself the State, and that on peril of losing eternal life. In their view it had commission, this priestly church, with affirmative voice to deciare and unfold, even to supplement, what was stanght in the seriptures. It had power, as well, to communicate grace, transmitted through it by its Dayna Head, on effection sacramous; giving in baptism the germanant principle of sporting it in other sacraments—most of all in the Eucharlat. It was no orderly evolution of this system of thought that the very body and blood of the Land were at last affilmed to be in the wafer—at last affilmed to be in the wafer—at last affilmed to be in the wafer—at last affilmed to be in the varieties of the soil which received it was hed to be not the word of the Moster, but this figure of bread, decided whose accidents were the bidden splendor and life of God's Sim. With this came naturally a form of warship piectorial and spectacular, rather than instructive; a homage paid to the hierarchies above; the threasung adoration of the "Mother of God"; and all the forms of decirne and practice still presented by the nodern representation of the Middle age Cornstendion. The entire system, in its gradual development to its ultimate surprising symmetry and vigor, rises before one in the parcs of bistory as plandy as the chain of the Cordillers on an ample topographical map. It corresponded with the vest politicoringtons erganization in which it was formanted. It seemed to supply the reason for that; and git wrought with and through it with an energy seemingly inhustistice. Of curse, by its nature, the chain of the Cordillers on a manife topographical map. It corresponded with the vast politicoring of the Seripture. It come bridly but be concloud to the Word. If that did not distinctly contradict them and forested their masches, the frantion of the hierarchy is such as the machine produce of the polatice of supply the reason for that; the entire of the polatical contradicti of France declared bimself the State, and that on peril of losing eternal life. In their view it had commission,

had been taken on ancient relies and unnuthen leated ness, could searcely be expected to feel e sublime pathos of the Gospels, or follow the excuratous of Paul's inspired and raidd

ceason-all the more was it certain to those in authorit

reason—all the more was it certain to those in authority that it would be easting pears before a wine, mioxicating weak and unrepared souls with preclose certains, to devoid minds, it seemed a token of reverence for these to keep them apart from ignoble hands, while it seemed equally a tenderness to those who might be entangled in fatal error.

Soft came to be soft in no flash of petulant arrogance, by the inexp leable frenky of Councils, but by a logical moral progress, certain and governing, that the early plan of putting the wriftings in when Christmathy was declared to the world into the land of every reader, for his guidance to the Master, or his sweeter wisdom and grace, was suspended and antagon zed by the later plan of keeping all teaching in the hands of the presthood, and reserving to a language understood by only the educated class the sacred books.

KEPING THE BIBLE FROM THE LAITY.

KE: PING THE BIBLE FROM THE LATTY.
Reverence for these books had preserved them in the monasteries with effectual care. It had caused them to be often transcribed by the menks, to be splend dly ornamented, superbly bound, embossed worth in commerce the price of a castle. But it had hid-den them from the touch of the laity with as jealous a care, and the lendency to that was as unreturning as the steady flow of the stream to the sea. A distinct prohibition of the Seriptures to the people was promutested at Toulouse,

the people was promulgated at Toulouse, 1229. It had been a rule of the Greek Church before, it particular decrees only utlered a rule which lay back of all, and was inherent in the system of thought from which they sprant. As that system became perfected, its tone became sharper and more imperious, it watched its domains with a vigilance unrelenting. And he who thereafter would place the Scribures before the people must cross swords with the power upon the plates of whose alleged supernal armor the flercest chieftains had shivered their blades.

But row it is also to be observed that against this tendency had been at least occasional resistance by many of the best among the people and of the pricest hood; and that this had been as manifest as any where in that earlier England which, after a long and painful paralysis, had come, at jest the time of Wyendle, to its proposed resurrection. We have to trace this bistory, also, to get his work in its importance, its meaning and its fruithing the trilly before us.

[The speaker then discussed the characteristic differences between the Saxon and the Norman elements of the English people, and the way in which those were at last united against both secular and religious oppression.]

It is apparent, then, that we have at last reached a land to the revival of the movement toward freedom in religion and toward unhindered popular acquaintance with the books of the Scriptures. Yet it must not fail to be noticed that two forces were moving distinctly and with violence in the opposite direction, and were in fact despensed and made swifter by the general, obvious progress toward freedom. The one was the fealous, excited, passionate spirit of leading prelates, like Wykeham or Courtley, whose power was still subtle and immense, and who were then streamous for the spiritual piace and precognitive of the church, as they left the State crowding upon their secular establishment. The other-in some respects the more dangerous force—was the jealousy of the land-owners as the peasinus around them were seen to be rising to lacer fiberies. The repeated breaking out of the plague in Eur and and its terrible ravasces cutting off, it is supposed, hearly half of the population, had unsettled all conditions of labor, and men were laceling to do necessary work, while harvests rotted on the ground, and cattle wandered at their will. Saccessive statutes, beginning in A. D. 1349, had sought to compel the service of laborers and to regulate prices; but they constantly failed for forty years; and the fear and wrath of propriotors were aroused against the turbulence re-excited and extended by these very laws. Any influence which promised additional impulse to the peasunt class must therefore ouccunter their fiere reastance, while, as I have said, the prelates bred in the traditions of Rone, were only more wateful against every threatened moral assault, because they had to yield and beau to the will of Parliament concerning the enlargement of their temporal estates.

This was essentially the state of England in the middle of the tourteenth century; and it is in the midst of this exonted, formenting life, on the front of this old yet new movement toward freedom, nationality, and a more intelligent popular faith—between these sharply threatening perils—that the fluore of John Wycolffe confronts us. It is obvious, I think, that he appeared at a critical time, and that toat work—although it came in the perilonal time, and that the was of singular timese for it, and did it with supreme fi and with violence in the opposite direction, and were

INCIDENTS OF WYCLIFFE'S LIFE.

The principal outward incidents of his life are suffi-ciently familiar. He was born in Yorkshire, not far from time of the Conquest. The earlier elements of the English population had continued in that district in larger numbers and had clung to the old traditions of the kingdom with greater tenacity than in the Midland or Southern counties, though Wycliffe's own family, to the end of its history, remained attached with pecu in zeni to the Roman Courch. It seems indeed to have carefully officerated the traces of his connection with it, to whose fame alone it owes remembrance in the world.

world.

In the year A. D. 1324, according to the common statement, or, more probably, a little earlier, the boy John was sere born. Of als instruction in childhood we have no special knowledge; but promotly about the year 1335 he went to Oxford, and entered one of the five colleges then these existing—either Merion, as has been issued by said, or Balbol, with which he was afterward connected, and which had been found doy a family whose property lay not far from als home. He was at the university a "Boreahs," or member of the "Nort era Nation," which had its own proctor, and which represented what were was freest in the spirit of the place; and the whole naiversity—which was simply a vias public school—constituted a peculiar democratic society, to which knowledge save leadership and in which the schools of different countries were equally at home. Richard of Armagh, not yet archiniship, was in Oxford at the time, of whom Neander speaks as "a foremoner of Wyende," by his freedom of thought; and Thomas Brandwardine and recently been there, who anticipated Edwards in his doctrine of the will, and whose vigor of character senion be affirmed; but doubtless the fine and ferrid spirit which emanated from them affected all minds as responsive as he, and all hearts as deeply touched with a sense of religion.

He became, of course, familiar with Latin, as then used among scholars, but not with Green, which was not yet at some in Oxford. And the berna arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic—the "Trivium"—srithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music—the "Quadrivium"—we know that he successfully pursued. The physical and in the main affected and speculative. He passed from them all to the study of theology, including the interpretation of the clid and New Testaments, as found in the Vuigate, the read my of the fathers, and of the Scholaste Doctors, with the sitely and canonical law of his own kingdom. And these studies were to bear later fruit in his life.

In such bursuits probably ten years were occupied; and by A. D. 1345, or th In the year A. D. 1324, according to the

And those studies were to bear later fruit in his life.

In such pursules probably ten years were occupied; and by A. D. 1345, or thereabouts—the year before treey, four years after Petrarch had been crowned at the Capitol—be was rendy for larger university work as a Fellow and a Master. It is not necessary to clobw his cause for the twenty years atterward, which were years with him or shent growth, in preparation for a work when he could then have scarcely expected. After 1357 he was for some time a Fellow of Mercon Colorec; in 1361 he was Master of Balloid; in the same year he was nonlinated by six colored for a some warm of the have for the state of the first appearance of Canterbury Hall, appointed by the Areabsano, his founder, an account of his sexcelcances of learning and of the, but he sassed for the first appearance upon his stage of national affairs, and begin to gather that broader of learness about his name walch was flushly to become y saming and caurse at that time and after we must recall the controlling public conditions.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS AT THAT PERIOD.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS AT THAT PERIOD. In the year before, 1365, Urban V. had made claim upon Edward for the payment of a thousand marks as the annual lendal trioute promised by Joan to Innecent III. for the Kingship of England, and also for payment of large arrears due on such tribute. Edward, in whose reign it had never been paid, referred this to Parliament; and that

body was assembled in the following May. Its prompt

bedy was assembled in the following stay. Its prompt and emphatic action was that such a tribute should not be paid; that John had not had a right to pleage it, and and violated his eath of coronation in the act and that if the Pope should prosecute the calm, the whole power of the kingdom should be set to resist aim. This defi-ant dension was enough for its nursose and the claim was hever again presented. From that time on Eugland stend far from any pretence to vascings toward the Pope, and had its path more clear than before to future. Irregion.

steed far from any pretence to vascalage toward the Pape, and had its path more clear than before to future freedom.

It is probable that Wycliffe was a member of this Parliament, representing the clerey, or summoned by the King, if e was, at all events, so prominent an advocate of its decision that a champion of the Papacy made a vehemen assault upon aim, in reply to when he gave the reasons us ged in Parliament by temporal lords against sale a tribute. From these he co-acindas that the treaty by Jo. in all been invalid and immeral; and he so presents the reasons for this as to sale his fortune at the contact of the had not himself surgested and shoped them. He calls humsel at the outset of his tract "are obscient son of the Church of Rome"; and such, is doubt, he then left thisself to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased to be fine the vivid spirit of mitionality and increased the proper will be about of referring to permanent equities as properly directing in public affairs, was proposed enough, and the instance of the Papacy must nave fet in him its certain assaulant. He was at this time, you orderve, perhaps forty yours of age, a distinguished enolar, according to the standards of the time, tamous as a philosopher, an influence become a beneficent National force as years went on.

SENT ABROAD BY THE KING.

SENT ABROAD BY THE KING.

he was made Dector of the Faculty of Theology and Royal Chaplain; and in 1374 he was appointed by the King a member of the Commission sent to treat with a Papal embassy at the City of Bruges on matters of importance long in dispute. His name stands second on this Commission, following that of the Bishop of

portance long in dispute. His name stands second on this Commission, following that of the Bishop of Bargor, and the members were empowered to conclude a just compact on the matters in question with the parall nauclo. The Commission was asseciated with a large and brilliant civil embassy at the head of which was the King's brother, the Dake of Luneaster, with the Earl of Salisbury and the Bishop of London.

Then probably for the first time Wyeliff's saw a foreign city, and one within presented as striking a contrast to anything in Earland as did porthaps any town on the Continent. The busy wealthy populous so on the Continent. The busy wealthy populous so the Continent. The busy wealthy populous strill cancel in the picture sque buildings just created whose befry chimes that sill in the square, and are still echoed in poetry, with twenty minuters of foreign kinedoms having hotels within the walls, with companies of merchants there established from all parts of Europe, while at the time of Wyeliffe's visit were gathered there also royal princes and nobles of France, with prelates from Haly, Germany and Sparn. Wyeliffe was existered brought into closer relations with John of Gunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose friendship was afterward important to him; and it well may be said that a fresh impression of the lonely and susters majesty of the Gossel came muon his spirit as he saw in a microcos microwithe him interest which were the first in Europe of an undisented Pontifical rule.

The general rule of the labors of the Commission was not of importance. Some of its members were soon after promoted by the Pape; and it is not perhaps a violent inference that they had been acting his interest. Wyeliffe certainly was not promoted, save as he was fitted to fresh prounence and influence by the sharp prelatical stracks unde upon him; and this may warrant as in presument that he had been faithful to king and Nation in the exciting scenes and service.

In A. D. 1375 he was made by the King rector of Lutteworth, with which his name

pinuts were presented to the King. The continued intruston of foreign elergy into English church-librars, the
seandalous character of many who bouch those from
Papal brokers, the decay of religion consequent upon it,
with the pulpable pecuniary exhaustion of the stassidem
by the sums drained from it to be spent in dissolite
rleasures abrond—here were some of the velocinet
companits; and the face that in England was a Papal
collector, gathe ing tribute to be sent to the Pope, and
chaining the first funits of the church-library, was
specially presented with sharp remonstrance. It was
probable that Wveliffe was a member of this Parliament,
and that its complaints were shared by his hand. The
very language in which tony are framed seems marked
with his diom, and the relation suggested between
moral disorder and the physical calantities which
troubled the realm, is exactly in his spirit. IN CONFLICT WITH THE PAPACY.

In the following year, A. D. 1377, he attacked Gar-nier, the Papal collector, with indignant intensity, and, passing beyond the subordinate agents, with profound moral carnestness be challenged the system which made them possible. He came thus at last into grapple with the Pontiff; maintaining that he can sin; that what he does is by no means right because he does it; that he is bound to be preemment in following Christ, in humility, meekness, and protherly love, implying plainly that otherwise he is no

right because he does it: that he is bound to be preemment in following Christ. In humility, meekness, and brotherly love, implying plainly that otherwise he is no Pope at all. The crowning doctring here appears, that Holy Scripture is for the Christian the rule and standard of the tritle, and that what conficts with it has no authority. He is steadily edvancing on the path of the principles to which study, reflection, public service, have brought him, without looking back. He has won already a high place in England; and he nees his power for freedom and truth with an unreserved outlay of strengts which recalls the Saxon times and blood. It will evidently not do to leave him alone.

At this point, therefore, breaks upon him the first onset of that Papal assault which was never afferward to crase, to pursue him till his books were prolibited and his bones had been ourned. In Pebrunry, A. D. 1377, he was summoned to appear before Convocation, obviously on account of the stand which he had taken against prelatural and Papal asgression. When the Convocation assembled at St. Paul's, the Duke of Lancaster and the Grand Marishal of England, with armed retainers, appeared with him as friends and defenders, together with several nersons friends and some theologians, who had come as his advocates. An alterection instantly arose between the Marishal with the Duke, on the one hand, and the imperious Bishon of London, the result of which was that Wyellife was withdrawn from the trime, at least, had nuterly failed, and he went forth free as before. Immediately, however, the English bistops, or some of them, collected propositions so presented five referred to legal matters, as the rights of property and inneritance; four concerned the right of rulers to withdraw from the Church its temporal endowments, if toose should be abused; nine relate to the form of church-discipline, with its necessary limits; and the elsening one maintains that the Pontif himself, being in error, may be challenged by layenen and overrined. The power

the cheaviers articles to the holice of the Eng. Another buil was addressed to the King, informing his of the commission, and it quering his adjusted still another to the Charecher and University of Oxford, edicining them on pain of loss of all their privileges to commit Wyouffe and his disciples to custody, and deliver them to the animor addressed of the Charles and the ward in the spirit opposed to the Papat court which appeared vividity in the following Partiament, under these fostiuments; and it was not until the end of the year after Parthament was proriaged that proceedings commenced. Meanwhile Wyouffe had drawn up an ounten, for the King and Conneil, on the right of the Kingsom to restrain its treasures from being carried to foreign parts, in definince of Papat consure. With utmost emphasis he, of course, affirms this right on the several grounds of the law of Nature, the law of the Gospel, the law of Consceiner; and it is shot likely that this opinion reported any less fire the hostility to him which was already intense at Rome. DEFENDING HIS THESES.

A week before Christmas the buil addressed to the A week before Christmas the but statessed to the University was sent to the Chancellor, with the demand that he ascertain if Wychifo had propounded the slieged theses, and if so to cite him to appear in London before the Commission. The marked difference between this mandate and the sharper terms of the Papal buil, shows a doubt of the temper which might prevail in the university, with a fear of probable popular sympathy with the accessed. The heads probable popular sympathy with the accased. The heads of the university seem to have taken so action whatever on the Papai bull, but to have so far responded to the Commission as to serve upon Myeaffe the required citation. Early, therefore, in A. D. 1378, the victorius and underside professor appeared before the arisomshops, and made written answer for the thems. But no did not come on his own strength alone; he was now recognized as the initial representative of a wide English feeling. The widow of the Black Prince, now Queen Nother, sent an illicer to the Commission, charging the prelate to proposince on him no scattenee. The excepts of London forced their way that the chapel at Lombeth, and showed their purpose to defend him. Too result of the commission, charging the prelate to proposing the was forbidden interfers the city in perpendicular the troaccining commission of the find and the proposition to the threa-coins commissionement; for though be was forbidden interfers the open air of streets had fields, with his freedom inflictered and his prominence and power only increased by the finite assault. The successive attacks of those who hated him had seven into a distinction which he never scens to have sought for misself.

At just this time becam that long Western schism, in which Chinn IVI, was necknowledged by England, Chinnell VII, by France; in waten subsequently there were inter Popes at once, almost equally detectable, with a count of the interference of the front in the time, tot ceasing to be a diligiout scholar, a particular field. An inmense impression was more one that time, tot ceasing to be a diligiout scholar, a particular field, and the field in the preliminary, the periodic man all men took note, were the periodic man all men took note, were the original serves, and consider the took of the former, the pentinalise eye, and furnesed his and down to the form the former. The thin, tail if ure, toe sharply cut features, the pentinalise eye, and furnesed his and down to have because forth to be of the university seem to have taken so action whateve

TRANSLATING THE BIBLE INTO ENGLISH. But now, as the createst of all instruments for this su-preme work, he would have God's Word itself translated nto the common tougue of the people, and reproduces in manifold copies, fist the peasant might have it, while the rice should gain tarough it a rarer treasure than jewels of price. This was not a mere measure of policy for promotion a cause. It was the fruit of a Christian instinct, as deep in his soul as life itself. He had felt the inexhaustable power of the Scripture to uplift and expand, to chear and inspire the human spirit. He had mexhaustade power of the Scripture to u, six and expand, to chear and inspire the human spirit. He had felt as protoundly as had Bernard the overwhelming sense of the awtuness of hie lates relations to unseen eterotites and the supreme immatry of the fospicity. This, And it was an impulse buridate when him to make the amessage which and come from the Most High accessible to all; till precept and promise, proposely and truth, should use to men a prescript, as was the sunshme in which these and their only since in the second of the sunshme only in manuscript copies; to be read, perhaps, only by steading; out to be the nectoring the possession of England, and to put an influence into its life and into the life which has subsequently flowed from its arrows either hemisphere, which cannot be outlined in any discourse, or measured in thought. It was not only the greatest work attempted in the are, and in its effect the most beneficient, it was one of the most finitial mental and unoughous done in the world since the days of Jeremo.

The "Ormalium," so-called, a paraphrase in verse of the Gospels and Acts, had been made in the thirreenth century, but this seems to nave been confined to a single copy. In the four teems, and threa were followed, after a tome, by one of the Epist so faval. But up to A. D. 1360 the Pasilier was the only book of the Bible rendered into the combine speech, and copies or those were critain in yery rare. Within the next quarter of a century there came into the English language the entire Bible; and it same, by the witness of both adversaries and friends.

through the impulse and the labor of the great "Reformer basore the Reformation." How tar he bimself translated its books is not worly certain. That he did so largely is mollsputted. A Harmony of the Gospels. first translated, seems to have ted the way to the rest. The Apocalypse, with its incossent attraction for spirits like his in imms like those, was probably the first of the books to engage his hand. Others followed, most of the New Testament beliar rendered by himself, donate as with prival aid from transla; the Old Tost ment friend and co-laborer with him. He seems, however, to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the rest of him and the rest to have been suddenly arrested in the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested to the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested to the work and the rest to have been suddenly arrested to the work had the remarked that ferome had had early Greek manuscripts, earlier than any known until recently for the scholars of Europe, and that so in remealing him Wyel. He stond but as one remove from the originals, while his perfect acquaintance with the latin gave him ample opportunity to make his translation energetic and tull as an Euglish equivalent. He comoleted it probably as early, at the latest, as A. D., 1382; and copies of it were rapidly made by the hands of extiled and eager seribes.

Eur Wyeliffe himself, no doubt, was aware that the work had been too rapidly done for fit highest value or best effect, and planned the revision, at one commenced, which finally appeared rom the hand of John Kurvey. In A. D. 1388, four years after the master's death, of this, nearly or quite a

INVILUENCE ON THE LANGUAGE, Of the effect of this translation on the Euglish

How vast the impression produced by the version which thus burst into use, not on language but on life in the whole sphere of moral, social, spiritual, even political experience, who shall declare! To the England of his time, confused, darkened, with dim outlook on this world or the next, the Lutterworth Rector brought the superiative educational force. He opened before it, through the Bible, long avenues of nistory. He made it familiar with the most enchaptmg and quickening sketches of personal character over orther than crusaders had gone with Eichard; further than Aifred's messengers had wandered. It saw again the" City of Palms" in sudden ruin, and heard the echoes of cymbal and shawn from the earliest temple. The grandest poetry became its possession; the sovereign inw on which the blaze of Sinai shone, or which glowed with sevener light of Divinity on the Mount of Bestitudas. Inspired minds came out of the P. St.—Moses, David, Isalah, John, the man of Idames, the man of Tersud—to teach by this version the long-destring English mind. It gave pearants the privilege or those who has heard adjan's voice; of those who had seen the heaven outside the Biver of Combart; of those wan had gath.

Esthany, strewing miracies in his path, yet leading the timid to the Mount which burned with pewerial spleador, showing the pendent his cross, walking with mouracrs to the temb. From the paralise of the pass to the paradise allove, the yest vist in stretched and rates of pearl were brainty opened above the mear and marky skies. The thoughts of one were carried up on the thought for the control of the highest beyond the stars. Creation, Providence, Redemption appeared, harmonicon with each other and narmonicons with Electual Wisdom; a light short forward on the history of the world, a brighter high on the vast and immorts experience of the soul, the bands of darkness broke apart, and the Universe was explained!

O course this influence was not felt by many minds; perhaps not in its uniness by any. But it was theace forth at home in Engined; at home, to stay. It smote with triesle tible energy on the rings and fetters of Pfactical rule. It contributed a force of expansion and apalit to every soul on which its quiesceing bleesing fed. It became an instrument of pondar inserty, as well as a means of elevation and grace to personal souls. There was the Engiths Remissence. Leighton and Owen and Jeremy (a) yor became possible afterward; Recon and Hocker, Stakespeare and Millon, Dryden and Wordsworth, and Robert Burns. Celestial forces mingled thenceiotti, more vitally, widely, with human thought; and the indestructible, holy influence, though of en interrupted, never ceased, this it came to its final inevitable frantion in the perfect liberty of the scriptures in England.

WYCLIFF'S LAST DAYS.

WYCLIFFE'S LAST DAYS. The subsequent months of Wyeliffe's life were like the stormy atternoon, whose turbulence crases, whose glooms are scattered in the sunset's golden tranquility.

brightness of instance this consected may have ex-cented from the common thought the various and pre-emittent ability of the man, the large place which he filled in his time, the breadth and energy of his manicomment ability of the man, the large clace which he filled in his time, the breadth and energy of his manifold influence. He does not door into larger propertions because we see him through motiving mists. The more closely we study nime from different slices, the more surely will he win our admirture hours. It is not often that a man without a to, except among such dars, steps forward smodenly to a principal place in public counsel. He breaks into sight, and the turnell of his since, as a pre-ornated leader, simply pushed to the front by the manuate of nature. It is not often that a man addicted to subtle and arge policeophical speculation proves practical and acute in the sphere of sfiairs. He was recognized as first among senebastic pullosophers, yet none surpassed lim in political discussion for force of statement, for grasp of principles, for salacity or for daring, it is not often that one trained from childhood to tarming mise of unchassical Lain become an attractive or a competent writer in a different toughte. He created as English slye, ringged, diematic, whose sentences crash on the car like grape-shot, whose words are hall-battles, which has occasional charm upon it in the fluest beauty of phrase and riythm. Biameiess, reserved, ascepts in his, he was fullinorous, too, with lests that were arguments, and with a server, though a beneficent earcasm, as when it was said that Scripture does not recognize triars; "but it does," was his answer, "in this fact, "I know you mat?"

He was radical in his views, in church and State, while a revered leader in a great university. Of knightly blood and bred among students, till his alleged errors were attributed by his enemies to his subtlety of mind and nordinate learning, he judged the plain neople more correctly than the selves, he interpreted the prophecy of their varue aspiration, and was not afraid of the final effect of even their wantonness. He had a deep sense of

be the control of the color of REFORMERS WHO FOLLOWED WYCLIFFE. The years which followed ofm in his own country were years of darkness, almost of death, to the cause with

he had held antagonistic forces at bay. With the withdrawni of his grand personality, the powers which he had arre-ted and fought gained volume and velocity, and learned a new cruelty both from previous fear and from later success. So his followers were scattered, and multimes of them were ruthlessly buried to the flood Stock Operating Company against Michael P. Coffe, its INFLUENCE ON THE LANGUAGE.

Of the effect of this translation on the Eaglish language many have written. The judgment of Lechler is undoubtedly just—that "it marks an epoch in the development of the English language almost as much as Loute's translations does in the history of the German tongues. The Luther Bible opens the period of the new High German. Wyeliff.'s Bible stands at the lead of the English people speaks of him as the "father of our later English people speaks of him as the "father of the him as the "father of our later English people speaks of him as the "father of the him as the "fat lower, waving on high the lighted torch. It is a true picture of that succession, in whom others followed, with brightening lustre, this "Morong Star of the Reformation," till the sky was glowing through all its arch with the radiance of the uppringing light.

Out of that Reformation issued the new prophetic age whose ample brightness is around us. It litted known and to its great place in Europe. It wrenened powerful states from the Papal control. It gave wholly new freedom to spirit and thought. It filled this land with its Protestant colonies. It opens to an opportunity and hope. It is out the work accompished by Wycliffs and those who followed that our ilberties have been builded. They are not accidental. They have not been bended. They are not accidental. They have not been bended. They are not accidental. They have not been framed, in their solid strength, by the theories of philosophers or the inventive devices of statesmen. They are founded on the Rible, made common to all. They have been wrought to their vast, enduring, symmetrical proportions—more lovely than palaces, statelier than cathedrais—by their wisdom and patience who had learned from the Bible that human power has no authority over the conseince, that man turouga Carist has inheritance in God, and that by reason of his immortant whe has a right to be helped and not hindered by the Government which is the ergan of scatery. If the England of Victoria is different from that of Riebard II; if the present Archbishop of Canterbary is a holy apposite by the side of Courney, Suddury, or Arundel; if the story of what the kingdom then was appears to men now a gneaty dream, it is because the Eline was made, through toll and strife and agony of blood, the common possession of the realm.

Tank God that the Book which at Oxford and at Lutterworth was first transferred, in its whole extent to the English tonetie, and for whose final ryised translation we now are looking, has been, and is, and shall be henceforth, the American inheritance—exhounded from the

RUMORS ABOUT NEW OPERA HOUSES.

There have been many conflicting rumors in regard to the future of the Madison Square Garden, and also of the proposed Metropolitan Opera House. The shadow of a third opera house has been projected across the field of view by statements of J. H. ncross the field of view by statements of J. H. Mapleson. A Tribune reporter yesterday called upon several gentlemen connected with the enterprises, in order to learn the facts, which are substantially as follows: The Madison Square Garden is to be relitted and used for the same purposes as in the past; the Metropolitan Opera House, it is most probable, will cover the vacant lot at Forty-hard-st, and Madison-ave.; while the much talked of Academy at Twenty-sixth-st, and Madison-ave, will remain a shadow.

Academy at Twenty-stxtn-st, and Madison-ave, will remain a shadow.

Calvin Goddard, secretary of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera-House Company, smiled when the the reporter a-ket for information about the new building. He replied, "I cannot say that he plans of the company are settled. Our decision to build un-town, however, has not be atorny aiternoon, whose turbuleane chase, whose ploons are scattered in the sunger's golden tranquility. An ecclestatical assembly at London-called by him the "Earthquake Council," because it was shaken by a tremine of the planet-condenned his doctrines, but left him untouched apparently because of the aput of the Commons. Oxford repelled or evaded the attacks repeated upon bits, not at test yieldes to a royal mandate, and his long connection with it was closed. In November A. D. 1382 he seems to have again defended his ductrian betone the Provincial Shind in London, and again to aave escaped personal assault. The works in his character in the country was too great, his following was too large to be called neared without danger. A varietion of the country was too great, his following was too large to be called neared without danger. A varietion memorial andressed to Parlament seams the English errors do for the way of the members and the long through many him through most being a support of the country was too great, his following was too large to be called meaned without danger. A varietion of the country was too great, his following was too large to be called meaned without danger. A varietion of the country was too great, his following was too large to be called and discounted for the country was for great in the great to be great in the country was for great in the country was for great in the country was for great in the great in the great to be great in the country was for great in the great i

CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE.

A singular case is on trial in the Westchester County Court of Sessions. The complainant and principal witness for the prosecution is Mrs. Eliza A. Fancher, age twensy-two, and the defendants A. Fancier, age twenty-two, and the defendant are her husband, samuel S. Fancher, her father-in-taw, Jefferson B. Fancher, and her mother in-law, Enzabeth B. Fancher. The complainant testified that she was marited in January, 1878, and that in March, 1878, an abortion was performed upon her by her father-in-law, with the advice and comivance of her husband and her mother-in-law. The operation was repeated a number of times.

DISTURBED FAMILY RELATIONS.

A motion for alimony and counsel fee in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Eliza B. Young against her husband, Jefferson Young, a retired naval officer, of No. 111 Fers Greene Piace, Brooklyn, was made before Judge McCue, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday. The compaint charged crucity and adultery with Mrs. Hodgson. The defendant denied the charges, and affirm d that the suit was instigated by his brether, Gibert H. Young. A suit to recover \$10,000 damages has been brought by Mrs. Hodgson against Gibert H. Young, who see says once assaulted her, and Jefferson Young sues his mother for slander. THE COURTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S WILL DECLARED VALID. The will of the late Frank Leslie, which has been ditterly contested by his two sons. Henry and Alfred, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Calvin. The wift was made D comber 27, 1879, a few days before Mr. Lealie's death, and gave nearly bis entire property, including all his rights is his publications to his wire, Mrs. Miriam Florence Leslie. The trial exended through several months and the evidence of the ontestants was intended to show undue influence by and certain income delucions regarding ber and

William Pullerion and Thomas Darlington appeared for Mrs. Leale; Mesers. Curin & Nevilla for the sons.

A MOTION FOR A RECEIVER DENIED.

Justice Donohue yesterday denied the motion eads by the claim off in the action brought by Michael Stock Operating Company against Michael P. Coffe, its president, and the other officers, as well as against the Company, to have a receiver appointed on the ground of its fuscivency.

DECISIONS-DEC. 2.

Supreme Court.—Chambirs—By Judge Donobue,.
In the matter of Winters.—In this case I think the commiment sufficient; writ dismissed; prisone; remainded. Van
livint set, Parnester.—Sett to referen before whom the mater is pending. Will set, Schramm.—Rue off, list two line
Drew set, Goodwin.—Referred to it. C. Traphagen. Growart, Hathers all.—Stotion deniced with costs. Possiamer ag
Wise; Manney agt. Monoey.—Mott in granted; eee menrandom. Goofrey, it., agt. Nockarson and others.—Duck
granted. In the matter of Vates.—see memorandom. Site
agt. Kille in —Bond approved. Colles agt. Ca. 2.—Order c,
cated. Gold dark agt. Ginan.—Decied. Lunia art. Rosemother ranted; laylor ask. Mendews; Harper agt. Paker; Lyon agt. Suberworth; In the matter of McNosh.
Orders granted. Sunart agt. Whitehead; Knox agt. Knox
In the matter of Knight. Duff agt. Grower; the Fire Dopanment, gr. Mn. ky. The New York Lite Insurence and Trus
Company agt. Burded; Sanford, etc., agt. Lauge; the Betto
offer, Growe Church agt. Refland; In the matter of Will
mint—Growted.

etc., of Grace Church agt, Reilland; In the matter of Waitman Gracted.

Special Term-By Judge Van Vorst.—Miller and another
sigt Keni, etc.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with
therty to defendant to answer in ten days on payment of
costs opinion. Fenchwanger art, the rocktyn kievated
Rai road Company.—The complaint sets up a cause of action,
and the defendant enumerical is a proper party; ladgment for
the plaintiff on the demuriter, with liberty to defendant to any
swer on payment of costs, Wilson set Field et al.—As to the
resettlement of this case, and the consideration of the finding a
proposed by the defendants I will bear the profess at 8 entail
Term of this court on the Grac. Nonday of December next at
10 a.m. Banker agt. Barker et al.—Judgment for defendants; options.

Beard; Cos agt. Saster; Same ast. Pag. — truers of discentinuation. Farsot, jr., ast. Mediraw; Fischner agt. Dave om; Van Hay aut. Cross; s. Condit agt. Thompson.—Orders samed. Bigelow act. Studwed. Greer smemating older. Man new agt. Cam. Bourds act. I Hommssier.—Notice must be given of sellem at of order. Ball more agt. H. zlett; Gear z agt. Hig; Farsy act. Vyze. Icfaults.

Hig: Farsy act. Vyze. Icfaults.

Ivy Hudge McA. am.—Ke.medy. agt. Haloy; Maloner agt. O'Horman; Spracing agt. Kollinger; Fox. agt. Keominsch; Nealis agt. Cavanagh.—Ju.gmonts filed.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

STYPEME COURT-CHARMEST-Denomic 1. Don't court of the 10:30 a.m. Calendar caried at 11s. m.—Nos. 177, 313, 315, 316, 317, 32 . J.2. 336 . 27 . 329, 231, 332, 333 . 344 . GENERAL THEM—ASTOUTHED BOTH DECEMBER 10:30 a.m.—Chain it business. SUPERIOR COURT—CHARMEST (LIMM—Advanced port). opens at 10:30 a.m. -Criminal business.
SUPERIOR COURT - ORBITAL TERM - Adjourned until the
lat Monday of December.
SFECIAL TERM - Freedman J. - Court opens at 10 a.m.
Calendar called at 11 a.m. - Held in Part II. Room - No day

Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Held in Part II. Room.—No day exicult.

CONMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monday of Decomber for the purpose of contening decision.

**PECIAL TERM—PLATE I. And II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—THEAT TERM—PLATE I II and III—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—THEAT TERM—PLATE I II and III—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—THEAT TERM—PLATE I II and III—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—THEAT TERM—PLATE I II moson. Edward Gallacher, Michael McNamara, felomora beautiff and battley; John Mangaum, Francis Golden, James Winne, James Keily, William Darburgt in Barsiney; Herry Rynes, surceny from the person: George bodfor grand brooks.

Oyer And Francisco-Trady, I.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—The People agt. Augustus D. Leighton, homicide (continued)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Dec. 2 .- The following business was transacted by the Supreme Court of the United

States to day I

No. 102.—Isaacoto Alkan et al., appeliants, agt. Irving M.
Bean, collector etc.—Dismissed with costs.
No. 91.—Iosoph Swift et a., appeliants, agt. Janet Smith,
administratux, etc. argument con Indet.
No. 92.—William S. Kerle, Super dendent of Insurance
Department of Museum subsmithed for the Association of
America, planning in error, agt. Lettica V. Wilson, detectant States to-day :

America, physical it error, act. Lettla V. Wigon, descents in error, arcrait.

No. 91.—The New-Haven and Northamston Company, plaintiff in error, act. William Hamersly; satimitied.

No. 91.—Charles McLaughliu, plaintiff in error, act. J. M. Fowler; argued.

No. 95.—Charles McLaughliu, plaintiff in error, act. Edward Thorp; argued.

No. 96.—W. B. and D. M. Daniels, plaintiff in error, act. Edward Tearney et al., executors, etc.; argued.

No. 97.—W. B. and D. M. Daniels, plaintiff in error, act. Edward Tearney et al., executors, etc.; argued.

Adjourned until to morrow at noon.

ALBANY, Doc. 2 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day, present the Hon. Charles J. Folger, C. J., and associates, the following masness was transacted: associates, the following nasmess was transacted:
No 383.—Isaac N. Devens, respondent, agt. the Merchanta' and Trad to Insurance Company, specified a garded.
No 387.—The Union Dione Savings Institution, respondent, agt. William E. Andariese, appendant; areast.
No 363.—The Cheunston Bridges Comman, respondent, act. Clinton P. Paire and another, executors appellants; areast.
No 374.—Christopher Schursyer, respondent, agt. Alonso B. Eaymond and another, appellants; authoritied.
The day catendar for the Court of Appeals for Priday, December 2, 1880, is as follows: Nos. 382, 379, 385, 386, 311, 248, 345, 384.

AN ALLEGED LORD IN A POLICE COURT.

Jefferson Market Police Court was crowded res terday afternoon by persons interested in the examination of Charles Pelham Clinton, alias Lord Courtenay. The prisoner seemed in no way discoucerted, but chatted unconcernedly with those around him. He was neatly dressed. Before the tornal examination the prisoner was questioned by F. J. Stokes, an Englishman, who was postmister for twenty years at Newton Abbett, Devonshire, England, where the Earl of Devon, of whom the prisoner claimed to be a son, has large estates. He answered if the questions concerning the Earl of Devon's family and household readily, and even mentioned details which were not asked. He spoke of the Rev. Charles Courteflay. a brother of the Earl, and of John Drew, the Earl's steward, but he did not remember the gameke-per's name, although he described him.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Justice Smith began the investigation in his private room. G. P. Specers, of No. 24 Broad-st., testified that the prisoner had obtained his check for \$100 as a loan upon the strength of a letter of recommendation from Gordon Cummings, of Maryland. Then he represented that he was the son of Loid Charles Pelham Clinton, and that he was treated to the Duke of Newcasile. At this point, in accordance with the wishes of the detectives, the case was adjourned. Mr. Mole, an Englishmae, visited Supermiendent Walling yesterday, and informed him that he had met the prisoner in Nice and Italy a year age, and afterward in France. The adventurer then used the name of Regesford. certed, but chatted auconcernedly with those